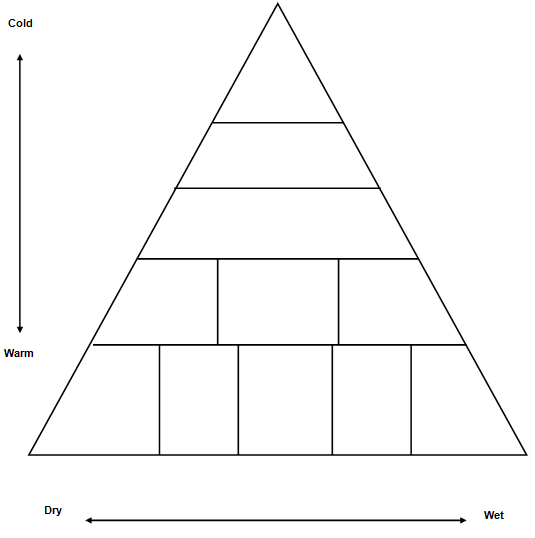
**Biome Activity**

Ms. Ottolini, PreAP Biology

**Directions:** Use the information in the chart on the next page and the map on the following page to fill in the missing terrestrial biomes in the biome pyramid given below (arranged by temperature and precipitation). You may need to see the map in color!



**Trop. Rain Forest** (>200 cm, 27 C)

**Savannah** (76-102 cm, 27 C)

**Hot Desert** (<15 cm, 23 C)

**Temperate Forest** (75-150 cm, 10 C)

**Temperate Grassland** (51-89 cm, 15 C)

**Boreal Forest** (40-100 cm, -7 C)

**Tundra** (15-25 cm,

-15 C)

**Cold Desert**

**Tropical Deciduous Forest**

**Tropical Grass-land**

**Polar**

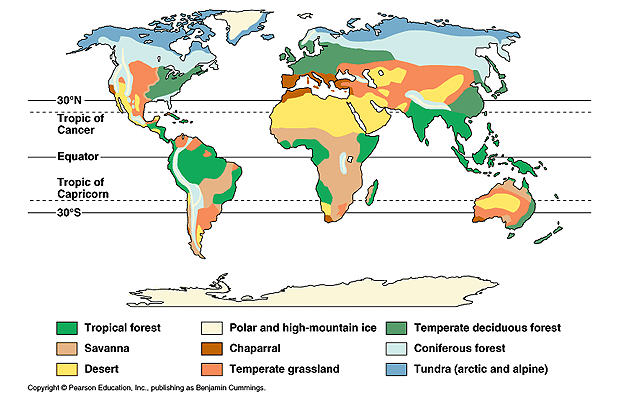
What is a biome? – A major habitat area

How do we usually identify terrestrial (land) biomes? – using soil / climate conditions and plant / animal species

How do we usually identify aquatic (water) biomes? –using the depth , flow, temperature and salinity of the water

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Biome** | **Geographic Location** | **Average Yearly Precipitation** | **Average Temperature (Note: These are ESTIMATES from particular locations!)** | **Ms. O’s Basics to Remember** |
| Tropical Rainforest | Near equator | >200 cm | 27 degrees Celsius (Belem, Brazil) | Consistently high temperature, rainfall and humidity; Tall broad-leaved trees |
| Hot Desert | Every continent except Europe | <15 cm | 23 degrees Celsius (Yuma, Arizona) | Widely Varying temperatures, low rainfall |
| Boreal Forest (aka Taiga) | South of arctic circle | 40-100 cm | -7 degrees Celsius (Fairbanks, Alaska) | Summers = short and moist ; winters = long, cold, and dry ; contains mostly coniferous trees (evergreen trees with needles, don’t lose leaves) |
| Temperate Forest | South of the boreal forests | 75-150 cm | 10 degrees Celsius (Philadelphia, Pennsylvania) | Well-defined seasons (spring, summer, fall, winter) ; includes deciduous trees (lose leaves in fall) |
| Savannah | Africa, South America, and Australia | 76-102 cm | 27 degrees Celsius (Mombasa, Kenya) | Summers = hot and rainy, winters = cool and dry ; tall grasses and scattered trees |
| Temperate Grassland | All continents except Europe | 51-89 cm | 15 degrees Celsius (Dallas, Texas) | moderate rainfall and temperature, fires possible, think U.S. prairie! |
| Tundra | Arctic Circle | 15-25 cm | -15 degrees Celsius (Barrow, Alaska) | Constant layer of frost (permafrost), cold and dark much of the year, short grasses and shrubs |

|  |  |  |  |
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| **Biome** | **Marine** | **Freshwater** | **Ms. O’s Basics to Remember** |
| Lakes/Ponds |  | X | Body of standing water, Zones based on water depth |
| Rivers/Streams |  | X | Moving water, flows from source to mouth |
| Wetland | Mixture of salt and freshwater | | Types: marshes, swamps, bogs; Reedy plants and mangrove trees; Moist and humid |
| Estuary | Mixture of salt and freshwater | | One of the most diverse ecosystems; Forms where fresh water from a stream or river merges with salt water from the ocean |
| Coral Reef | X |  | Very diverse; Found in warm, shallow marine waters; Key organism = coral! |
| Ocean | X |  | Zones based on water depth = photic, aphotic, benthic; Depth of organisms depends on sunlight requirements |

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